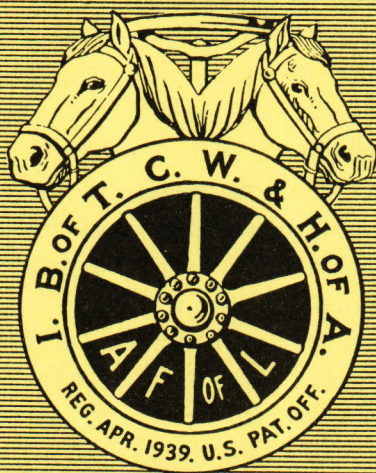


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OCTOBER, 1941

*Official Magazine*  
**INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD  
TEAMSTERS - CHAUFFEURS  
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS  
of AMERICA**





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**T**HERE is nothing like a good fight to wake men up. I don't mean a fist fight. I mean a fight for the right to belong to your union, or for the protection of your union. Since the concerted attack made by the CIO against our International Union, our membership has increased each week, just because our fellows are now out on the job watching every movement and every individual. To our boys I say, "Nothing can ever give us the freedom or the conditions that we have been able to obtain through the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Don't let any shyster who has just come into the movement and never worked at the trade, bluff you that any other organization can do what has been done for you by the International Union. Fight for your International as though it were your religion or your home."

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**T**HE largest membership we ever enjoyed in the history of this International Union was the paid-up membership that we had for the months of June, July and August. Each month we gained membership on which we received per capita tax. The average membership for the three months was 530,000 paid-up members. We do not count those who are on the books of local unions on whom we receive no per capita tax. This is the largest paid-up membership of any International Union in America. We are willing to make sworn affidavits as to our membership. The month of August was the biggest of all. Again we repeat, it was due to the fact that the CIO decided to spend their money in an endeavor to raid the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, where in many instances, especially in Detroit, they submitted wage contracts far below the contracts under which our men were working.

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# ● OFFICIAL MAGAZINE ●

## INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

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OCTOBER, 1941

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## State Job Services Find Work For 2,500,000

Washington, D. C.—Federal Secu-  
rity Administrator Paul V. McNutt  
announced that approximately 2.5  
million jobs had been filled by the  
state employment services during the  
first six months of 1941—a gain of 52  
per cent over the same period of 1940.

Unemployment compensation bene-  
fit payments during June totaled \$30.5  
million, approximately the same as in  
May, but 40 per cent less than in  
June, 1940. Approximately 784,000  
workers received one or more pay-  
ments during the month in contrast  
to 1.4 million workers in June, 1940.

During June, 1.6 million workers  
filed applications for work with the  
state employment offices. At the end  
of the month there were 5.1 million  
job seekers registered in state employ-  
ment offices throughout the country,  
virtually the same total as at the end  
of May.

## Strikes Reach Low Point

The United States Department of  
Labor reported that strikes are at a  
low ebb, the figures refuting propa-  
ganda spread by enemies of organized  
labor. In July, the Department said,  
man-day losses due to strikes were 12  
per cent below the monthly average  
for the last five years.

Nearly 50,000,000 motor vehicles  
have paid more than \$20,000,000 to  
use the San Francisco-Oakland bridge  
since it was opened November 12,  
1936.





# EDITORIAL



(By DANIEL J. TOBIN)

**D**ON'T be surprised if you see in 1944 a third political party. This party will be represented by the Pacifists, the Isolationists, the Roosevelt and Willkie haters, the men who go to bed at night foaming at the mouth and burning up their life's blood and energy with their bitterness against life and their hatred against individuals. Pacifists can always find an alibi. No one wants war, and when war comes large numbers of people will be made to suffer, especially mothers and fathers whose sons may be involved. It is only human that they would feel a horror and detestation for those who were in office and whom they believe were responsible for their sons being called to service—perhaps to die. The candidate for President of the third party may be Senator Wheeler. It will not be Lindbergh. Lindbergh does not have the ability to fill that office. Wheeler is an able man. It is really too bad that he has gone so far in his hatred of the President. The writer of this article supported Wheeler in 1924 for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, when the father of the present Senator Bob LaFollette was a candidate for the presidency. The writer refused to go along with John W. Davis, the Democratic candidate, a corporation lawyer and labor hater, or with Calvin Coolidge, the Republican candidate. Old Bob LaFollette, the Senator, was as fine a man as ever served in the Senate, insofar as Labor was concerned. We also think he was sincere in every other expression and argument of his. We think now, however, that there are many political leaders in Washington who are Isolationists and Pacifists because they hate Roosevelt; they are not sincere. They forget that the nation—not only this nation, but the world—is on fire and in danger of being set back hundreds of years in civilization. They forget that because of their bitterness and hatreds, the toilers of the world, who have made progress within the last century, may be again driven into slavery. Even though England may succeed in defeating Hitler, the Pacifists will say, "Well, what did you get out of the war? What have you got left? What have you got to show for it? All you can show is that the country is several billions of dollars in debt and you cannot collect the money you loaned to European countries." This is the complete alibi, and it will be based on actual results as they appear on the surface. But they will not ask—nor do they want to answer—the following question: Suppose England had not won the war with the aid of the United States; suppose Hitler had conquered England and then conquered part of Canada and several countries in South America and paralyzed us industrially (we could not sell our products against the slave labor that Hitler and his regime would have established); what then would have been the results? They will not answer this question.

In the last war I remember Ramsay MacDonald was an outrageous Pacifist. He was despised by the working people of England. The sailors of England refused to carry him on any ship on a trip he desired to make to Russia. Afterwards MacDonald was elected Prime Minister of England. The same thing may happen once again throughout the world, except that the viciousness of Hitler and his determination to destroy the freedom of the workers is ten times more dangerous than the ambitious cravings of the old Kaiser and his group that brought about the war of 1914-1918.



There never was a struggle in the world in the last four hundred years as dangerous as this struggle now to maintain civilization. Not only are property rights and right to express ourselves in danger, but everything, including the lives of men, women and children, are in danger. All that is necessary now in any of the conquered countries is for some enemy to issue a rumor or report, and immediately you are imprisoned and destroyed. It is absolutely senseless to argue, as Wheeler, Lindbergh and many others are arguing, that this war cannot affect us in any way, shape or manner. Surely if everyone around you were destroyed and their freedom taken from them, you could not escape. No human being with any sense wants to bring about a slaughter in which our people may be involved. No one with any spark of intelligence wants to enter into a conflict, which, even if you win, will bring about impoverishment. But moneys, property, even life, is worth nothing if the conflict is won by the enemies of civilization, the ravenous war wolves of Germany.

Getting back to the establishment of a third party, they cannot win; they will not win; no third party has ever won in this country. The man for whom I had great admiration, Bob LaFollette, did not get anywhere in 1924. Mr. Stone, of the Locomotive Engineers, was treasurer of that campaign and Labor was pretty nearly a unit in supporting that campaign; but Labor was then only about one-half as well organized as it is now. The Bull Moose Party in 1912, led by Teddy Roosevelt, Hiram Johnson, and Senator Beveridge of Indiana, did not get anywhere except that they injured the old Republican Party. No third party can get anywhere when there is a division, a very substantial division, in the ranks of Labor. One or two of the leaders of the CIO are liable to align themselves with the third party. They may bring in a few more Labor men who are under their control, but ninety-nine per cent of the workers will do as they did before; they will support the candidates of the party that has given Labor almost everything that it was a unit in requesting. Remember this: that the Wagner Act, which gave Labor its franchise, its real liberty, was put through before the division came in Labor. There will be an awful scramble for the second place on that ticket of the third party. Some individuals may aspire to that office, as was done by Mr. Warren Stone of the Locomotive Engineers in 1924. Even then the third party, headed by Bob LaFollette, refused to consider Stone, who was then very popular. Afterwards Stone's financial blunders proved that he had not the ability to fill such an office. As soon as a Labor man is refused a place on this third party ticket there will be grumbling and division and jealousies. And there you are. Before they get started they will be wrangling amongst themselves. But perhaps they may have another purpose. They may know they cannot win but that they can accomplish the defeat of the candidate representing the party that has done so much for Labor. There will also be dissatisfaction amongst the Republicans, and unless they nominate a man like Willkie, or Stassen, whom they are now turning against, they do not have any chance whatever. It is also true that the successor to Mr. Roosevelt will not be as strong as Roosevelt, and he may not command the attention or the confidence of the masses. If there is any chance whatever for a third party it cannot possibly get anywhere until there is a unification of the masses of Labor. If Labor has ten million members organized in 1944, even though some of them are unemployed, and if they work together, they will certainly have considerable influence on the election. But with the present division in Labor it is suicide to



expect a third party to get anywhere except to depreciate the standing of those who sponsor or lead the third party. No man ever carried Labor more solidly, even with the division that obtained, than did President Roosevelt in the last three elections. It is unquestionable that the workers of the nation elected Roosevelt. The Republicans failed to see this and to understand this, and as a result they lost the last election. In 1932 when it looked as though Roosevelt did not have a chance and when certain labor leaders, representatives of large organizations, were on the Republican side, they got nowhere and Roosevelt swept the country. In 1936 there was more harmony in the ranks of Labor and one of the outstanding leaders now of the CIO, who supported Hoover in 1932, supported Roosevelt and he, Roosevelt, again swept the nation. In 1940 this same leader, with some other leaders, went over again to the Republican Party, but they could not confuse and befog the minds of the workers of the nation, and again Roosevelt was victorious. Those men did nothing except prove they could not control or lead the workers down the wrong streets. It is really a pity that this thing happened, because those men could be a power in helping to obtain still more legislation favorable to the workers. As it is today, the Congress of the United States is divided because Labor is divided. In the main it is remarkable that Labor has been successful in holding the progressive legislation it has been successful in placing on the statute books. The animosities and hatreds of one set of Labor men against another is dangerous and disgusting. As men go on through life and serve the workers honestly (as the great majority of them do) all they can look for is the hope that when they have passed away their people will fully understand their history and see that they set aside their own personal feelings, jealousies and hatreds and sacrificed themselves whenever required to do so in the interest of their people. On the other hand, it is awful to contemplate the fact that because I, or someone like me, may be responsible for helping to continue to disunite the workers, industrially and politically, those men will rise up after I have passed away and spit with contempt on my grave and hate me for the hatreds that I helped to engender and continue.

Watch what is going on. It is a certainty that the Democratic Party will not be as strong as it was under the leadership of Roosevelt. History has also proved that the party in power during any war or world struggle was defeated after the ending of that struggle. Remember the Democratic Party in 1920—its defeat by Harding, who was unworthy in every way to serve as President of the United States. Remember Lloyd George—how he was defeated in England. He was leader of the British government during the World War. And who now thinks of Clemenceau of France? He died almost in obscurity. He led the French government. And the pity of it all is this: that the workers will need unity at the ending of this war more than they ever needed it in the whole struggle of the toilers, because the laws that we have placed on the statute books can and may be repealed. Unemployment will prevail. And the disunion that now obtains, which is nurtured and continued because of the jealousies and hatreds of a few leaders—I repeat, that the disunion amongst the toilers, where unions, on the advice of their leaders, are grasping at each others' throats instead of fighting the common enemies—that condition will bring about the setting back of the toilers of the nation farther than they were before the advent of the progressive legislators now in Washington who were elected in 1932.

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IT IS foolish to endeavor to predict what may happen at the ending of this conflict in Europe. One thing is certain, judging from the endings of previous wars; and that is that the prosperity which we now seemingly enjoy, where everybody is working and making good wages, will be reversed at the ending of the conflict. The longer the conflict lasts in Europe the greater will be the distress, the idleness, and perhaps with it the uselessness of labor unions. It is believed and it is a conservative estimate to state that in all the countries now engaged in war there are over fifty million dollars a day going toward defense and war. There isn't enough money in the world to continue this war two years longer. Every government in the world, including our own, will be so thoroughly buried in indebtedness that it will take several generations to extricate themselves from that indebtedness. Business will be taxed so heavily there will be no inducement for men to remain in business except for the joy of earning a living for themselves. The days of large fortunes, accumulated wealth, and enormous profits are gone forever from this country. We will not have Communism at the ending of the war, but we will have a strong form of Socialism which will practically destroy the right of capital, as capital has been understood up until now. If the Hitler interests are destroyed—which we expect them to be—all of Europe represented by him and trampled by his armies will be impoverished. They may get a form of freedom at the end of the conflict, but freedom does not eliminate poverty, and wages will be so low that conditions of life will be almost next to slavery with the exception of the fact that the individual might claim to be free. This is not a pretty picture, but the last war paralyzed Europe financially, and it was only a scratch on the surface compared to what this war will bring insofar as the impoverishment of the world is concerned.

We do not know what to advise our people, except that we should advise them not to go in debt and to save all they possibly can without doing themselves any injury; in other words, without being miserly, they should put away something for the rainy day. We are not suffering and we will not suffer anything compared to what all the people suffer who are involved in this war in Europe. It is not a certainty that we can keep out of the physical conflict. In fact, it will be miraculous if we are not forced into it. But even then there are worse conditions that might confront us, and that would be to be overcome by the oppressors of Europe who are trampling on the freedom and liberty of the masses of the toilers in the countries they have subdued. Better far that the thousands of Frenchmen under the heel of the oppressor in France had given up their lives in the conflict than be subject to the misery and terror, as well as the starvation and disease they are now experiencing. Who wants to live in this country of ours under such conditions as obtain in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Holland, or Belgium? Who wants to go back to slavery, where your life is in danger from day to day even though you may be innocent of any crime? How can common-sense men, seemingly of some intelligence, believe that we alone can exist with our form of government if every other form of democratic and free government is destroyed? Of course every human being with any sense of justice abhors the thought of war. Everyone in our country who went through the last war is honestly and sincerely desirous of keeping out of another conflict, but I repeat, it may be impossible to keep out, and if we are compelled to enter it is better to enter and fight to preserve our form of government, our freedom of expression, our right of assemblage, and the right to our religious beliefs, whatever they are—I repeat, it is



better to die fighting for those principles than live in a country where they would be denied or suppressed.

This International Union of yours is doing everything it can to protect its membership, and in so doing we are following out the decision of our Board. We are doing everything we can to be helpful to our government in its endeavor to protect our people in the great struggle now obtaining throughout the world. We are sorry indeed to have to report that we are sometimes compelled to stop working and strike because of the false, unpatriotic, unjustified actions of our employers who seem to think that no matter what they do the Teamsters will not quit work because of their patriotism and determination to help our government. In this our employers are mistaken. We will not allow chiseling employers—nor does our government expect us to allow them—to clothe themselves in their crookedness under the American flag. They must treat us squarely and honestly. Most employers are fair, honorable and just, and sincerely patriotic. I refer above only to the chiselers, the scum, many of whom should never be in our business. They cut rates and then try to cut or cheat the men working for them. This class is present in every employment. They are the curse of the trade and a menace to our government.

### United Mine Workers Vote Defense Fund

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25 (AP)—The United Mine Workers of America announced today its membership had voted 151,857 to 87,338 in favor of a special assessment of 50 cents monthly to build up “a defense fund that will meet the needs of any situation.”

It was estimated that the additional assessment, effective from next month until the organization's convention in October, 1942, would raise \$1,500,000 in new revenue and would make members' dues \$12 a year instead of \$8. Assessments of \$1 each made twice a year will be eliminated and the monthly dues will be \$1 instead of 50 cents.

John L. Lewis, president, and other officers of the union, in notifying the membership of the result of the referendum, said that the union must be “so strong numerically and financially that no enemy will dare attack us to take away the gains we have already achieved for our membership.”

THE above article, as you will notice, was an Associated Press news item sent out from Washington. You will notice that of the five hundred thousand members which the United Mine Workers claim to have, only 239,195 voted. This is less than one-half of the so-called dues-paying membership they claim to have. This special assessment, which will run until October, 1942, a period of over thirteen months, will mean, on 500,000 members, \$250,000 a month, or a total of \$3,250,000, for a defense fund to be expended in whatever way it is deemed necessary by the president of that organization. The average member of the United Mine Workers has nothing whatever to say about these assessments. The bosses turn the checks in, under the check-off system, to the treasurer of the union. This assessment of fifty cents a month is in addition to the fifty cents a month per member per capita tax the United Mine Workers collects from its general membership. You have to give the Miners credit for one thing; and that is they know how to collect the money. And the membership realize they must pay the price, whether they like it or not.

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters gets thirty cents com-



pared with the Mine Workers' fifty cents—now, including the assessment, one dollar per month. Out of that thirty cents per month we pay three cents to Washington to the Federation and its several departments. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters never levied an assessment of any kind during all the history of its membership. We are called upon and are putting on organizers wherever we need them. But I regret very much to say—and perhaps it is unnecessary to say it—that our International convention, held one year ago, refused to increase the per capita tax from one cent a day or thirty cents a month, and retained the same per capita tax or revenue for the International Union that was established in the Cleveland convention in 1920. We have been and are paying enormous strike benefits in many sections of the country. We are setting up different boards, and are protecting ourselves with legislative officials, statistical workers, legal representatives, and are carrying on militant fights everywhere, and we are doing it, not on fifty cents a month per capita and fifty cents assessment as the Mine Workers are doing, but on thirty cents a month total per member per month to the International Union. Until local union representatives realize that the backbone of their protection is the International Union and act accordingly, they can take it from one who knows, they are in danger of going backward and not onward. It is to be seriously regretted that while we have many able men in our local unions, men who are endeavoring and have educated themselves, men who read and try to understand the problems of Organized Labor and world conditions, we have a number of men who are so bound up in their own narrow surroundings that they are holding back the progress of their membership. The splendid stride that we are now making with the aid and helpfulness of our local and International representatives speaks for itself, but we are only in the beginning, because this membership of ours and what we are doing for the membership is continually growing and progressing and needs eternal watching and protection. With the help of our members and our local union officers we will continue to progress. We cannot stand still. We must go onward, or else we will go backward. We must have sometimes more fuel for the engine. You cannot fight without ammunition. Bless the Mine Workers for having the foresight to assess themselves and build up a strong defense or organizing fund of several million dollars, so that no enemy can take away from them what they have won over the years. They show by their action they are awake to the dangers that are ahead not only for them but for all Organized Labor.

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**T**HE days have gone by in the Labor Movement when officers can hold their offices and draw their salaries unless they are on the job twenty-four hours a day. This old stuff of sitting around a saloon and swigging up beer in the afternoon is a thing of the past among Labor men. Today the cleanest, most intelligent, hardest working men that can be found in any community are the representatives of Labor. This is as it should be, and any individual who happens to be representing Labor who does not fulfill the qualities mentioned above should be removed, legitimately, by the membership. I am not a Prohibitionist. I voted against it. I campaigned against it. But I do not want to sit in a conference in the afternoon with either a boss or a Labor representative, especially a Labor representative, with the smell of booze on his breath. The dignity of Labor must be considered by the representatives of Labor. As business agents



and officers of local and International unions we must get this into our heads: that we are not ourselves and we are not at liberty to satisfy our own desires; we are the representatives of thousands of workers whose welfare is in our hands. And your private life, Mr. Official, also belongs to your union. You cannot live a double life without risking your honor, and your decency and honor means much for your union; for instance if you gamble more than you earn.

**I** HEAR a great deal nowadays about the radicals within the unions and the young upstarts that have just sprung up. We had the same complaint in my time as a business agent, but I always found that most of the so-called radicals were men who were just looking for the facts in the case, and as soon as they had the facts explained to them by a sincere representative of a union they were usually your best friends.

**W**E ARE not going to refer at length to the situation in Minneapolis, where three or four undesirables tried to sell the membership down the river and failed. They were received into the arms of the CIO before our General Executive Board had taken any action and while we were in conference with them; but we do want to say at this time that everything is progressing nicely and ninety-five per cent of the members in Minneapolis are paying their dues month after month, that progress has been made in their wage contracts, and that now every public official in Minneapolis and Minnesota is delighted and is endeavoring to be helpful to us in our efforts to clean out wrongdoing in that district, and has given us every encouragement. Especially is this true of Governor Stassen. This is because they feel that for the first time in many, many years real, God-fearing, honest, decent, intelligent representatives of the Trade Union Movement, as personified by our people, are determined to run unions as they should be run, in accordance with the laws of the land, with justice to the employers and in the interests of the community and of the membership that compose the unions. Many local officers up there thought the unions were theirs, to use as they saw fit financially or politically. No, men, the unions are for the benefit of the members, and not to make jobs for you.

**I** WANT to take this opportunity of thanking sincerely, on behalf of the International Union, our boys in the Detroit Joint Council, the Cleveland Joint Council and the Seattle Joint Council for the aid, assistance and helpfulness they gave us in the Minneapolis situation by sending their representatives in there to aid and encourage and help the International Union. Those are the kind of men of whom the International Union is proud. We also had in reserve offers from Chicago, Milwaukee and many other places. In this hour of treachery by men who had taken the obligation to be loyal to us, it was encouraging and gratifying beyond description to represent an International Union with leaders in the different districts above named who were ready and willing and did come to the front to defend our Brotherhood. Their actions should never be forgotten. They will not be forgotten by the writer, and I trust remembrances of those days and the generosity and help of those men from local unions and Joint Councils shall always stand out as a bright spot in the history of the



International Union. Seattle certainly was outstanding in its splendid aid and help. They did not count the cost. Thanks to all who came or offered to come to the front if and when called. And we shall remember.

**T**HERE is some little mischief-making going on in Detroit by the CIO, but don't let that worry our boys. We shall defend our organization in Detroit as in other places, and as I have stated to you in previous issues of this Journal, when the battle is over you will find that the Teamsters will still be doing business at the same old place. Let the disrupters, the renegades, the so-called union labor leaders who are doing much to destroy the conditions of the working people of this country—let them carry on. If they want to find jobs for some of their out-of-work stool pigeons and termites at the expense of real trade union men, let them go to it. I have already stated in this issue that we are making more progress every month than we ever did before. It will never be fully proven what a real man is, the head of a house or family, until his house and family are attacked. Then he will show the stuff of which he is made. That's the case with the Teamsters. Any of our people properly representing his local can verify anything written herein as to financial and numerical strength of the International Union. No one can find out the real membership of many of the CIO unions.

**S**ECTION 12, Article XVIII, Page 64, of the Constitution of the International Union reads as follows:

REVOCATION OF MEMBERSHIP ON BEING FOUND  
GUILTY OF CRIME

Sec. 12. (a). When a member is found guilty of the commission of a crime or serious wrongdoing, or pleads guilty to the commission of a crime or serious wrongdoing, against the Local Union or against the community, and which crime or act of serious wrongdoing tends to bring dishonor upon the Local Union or the International Organization, it shall be the duty of the Local Union to proceed to revoke the membership of such member. Likewise, whenever a member of a Local Union has engaged in what is commonly termed racketeering, and he is found guilty thereof, thereby bringing dishonor upon the Local Union or upon the International Organization, it shall be the duty of the Local Union to proceed in the manner provided in Article XVIII, Sec. 1, to revoke the membership of such member.

(b). Under the circumstances referred to in the foregoing paragraph, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Local Union shall refuse to accept dues from any person so removed from membership. It shall be mandatory upon the Local Executive Board to order the name of such member stricken from the rolls and to notify all Local Unions in the district, the Joint Council and the International, of its action and the cause therefor.

(c). In the event a Local Union fails to carry out the foregoing provision, then the General President, when the matter is brought to his attention, shall have the power, in his discretion, to proceed to revoke or order the revocation of the membership of such member.

This section of the Constitution was unanimously adopted by our convention held in Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., in September, 1940. The President of the United States addressed that convention and among the many other things he said, he made the following statement:

"I could not use any stronger language against wrongdoers than that used by the President of your International Union in his report to the convention. Of course there are a few disgraceful wrongdoers that creep into all unions and into all professions. They are in mine, the law profes-



sion; but the government of the United States will help labor unions to get rid of those wrongdoers."

This, in substance, was what the President said to our convention, and it was received with enthusiastic applause.

Now we have been receiving some inquiries about the interpretation of this section of the Constitution from some of our local unions. We know the local union officers fully understand this section as well as we understand it, but they are trying, as the slang phrase is used, to "pass the buck," and in other instances they do not have the backbone to tell racketeers they do not belong in the organization and to get out. That is what is required of local unions by the Constitution. When men serve terms in prison for racketeering or for anything referred to in this section of the Constitution, they are not entitled to membership and they must be ordered out of membership by the local union or else the local union is entitled to no consideration whatever from the International Union, and, as the Constitution states, their charter may be revoked. In this day in which this International Union is endeavoring to hold itself before the public as a clean, honorable institution, and when professional labor haters are writing articles about conditions in labor unions, no local union should try to evade or avoid this section of the Constitution. The honor and self-respect and decency of Labor as a whole, and especially of our membership and their families, are at stake and should not be gambled with or endangered by holding in membership men who have been found guilty, or who have pleaded guilty, to crimes committed outside the Labor Movement. Of course this would not apply to a man sentenced to two or three months in prison for something that happened during a strike, when he was defending the organization and was found guilty by a prejudiced court. It is painful for the President of the International Union to have to write explanations of this kind to our members, but it has to be done. That is his job. That is what the membership expects him to do. And local officers who evade and avoid putting this section of the Constitution into effect and try to run under cover and hide the kind of men referred to in this section of the Constitution—such individuals are not fit to be officers of unions. This great Brotherhood of trade union members numbering almost 550,000, and their wives and families, whose honor and decency are unquestioned; have demanded by this section of the Constitution that it be put into effect and that criminals, underworld characters, and their kind be put out and refused membership in our organization. At the last meeting of the General Executive Board held in Washington in June, 1941, a whole local union, No. 805, of New Jersey, was expelled and its charter revoked because they refused to disassociate from membership one or two individuals who were unworthy of membership and who might be classified as coming under this section of the Constitution named above. After a fair trial by the Board, this unanimous action was taken. Let the CIO take them; we don't want them. Remember this: you have taken an obligation to carry out every section of the Constitution, and if you violate that oath and obligation and pledge of honor, you are committing a crime against the union in which you hold membership.

WE DEEPLY regret the news that appears in the papers that Phil Murray, President of the CIO, is not feeling well; that he has some slight heart trouble, and that he was in Johns Hopkins Institute not long ago for observation. Of course anyone fifty-five years of age or over, who has



spent thirty years in the labor game, is bound to be wearing out, and wearing out fast. It is a strenuous life, a life that takes out of the human system two hours' energy for every hour lived. At any rate, in any occupation in which you give thirty years of your life and reach the age of fifty-five years, you are undoubtedly liable to be a bit "off your feed" once in a while.

Phil Murray was born in the little town of Blantyre, Scotland, May 25, 1886. He came to this country in 1902, was naturalized in 1911. He was first elected President of District No. 5 of the United Mine Workers of Pennsylvania in 1912. All of us who have passed beyond the age of fifty years should have a check-up in some reliable medical institution once a year, exactly the same as we would take our auto in for general inspection and the fixing of parts that are wearing out—or at least find out what is causing the skipping of the motor.

When the Czar of Russia, or old Kaiser Wilhelm of Germany, wanted to take attention from what they were doing, they usually got sick and sent out reports they were not feeling well, etc. It was rumored several times that Kaiser Bill had cancer, when it was needed to create a friendly feeling or to divert attention from his actions. He lived to be eighty-seven. We have had senators in the United States who retired and accepted positions or judgeships in order to make room for someone else. Before that they were in the hospital for observation, and reports sympathizing with them and magnifying their physical weaknesses were cleverly issued.

I am very fond of Phil Murray, personally and in every other way. I think he is clean, able, sincere, and has done a wonderful job in the positions he has held representing Labor. I very well know, however, that in addition to this, he has been extremely loyal to the President of the Mine Workers and that he would sacrifice himself at any time to accommodate him. There is also another reason for this position of Phil Murray; and that is that he believes any man at the head of an organization must have one hundred per cent loyalty and support from all those who serve in offices below the leader, or the national head. This is Phil's religion: "Loyalty." I have repeatedly said that it is foolish to endeavor to interpret the future. However, we cannot refrain from asking our people and the organized workers throughout the nation to just give their attention to what may happen in the next convention of the CIO because we are deeply interested. It is possible that as a result of the physical weakness and the declining health of Phil Murray he may urgently request the CIO delegates not to consider him for the presidency. They usually hold the convention when the American Federation of Labor convention is being held in October, but that is not decided now. As the information comes to us the date is in November. Then if Phil Murray eliminates himself because of his physical condition, etc., the only other big, national leader is John L. Lewis. If John L. Lewis finds he cannot win he will not run and may have Tom Kennedy elected. The Mine Workers pay the highest per capita tax into the CIO. They should, because they really created the CIO by withdrawing from the American Federation of Labor. If the United Mine Workers had stayed in the American Federation of Labor there would be no CIO. John L. Lewis has directed the entire policies of the United Mine Workers, and he has done great things for the Mine Workers. No one can deny that, whether they like John L. Lewis or not. If he is a candidate for CIO President, I do not see how he can be defeated. There is no doubt but what the radicals, including the



Communists, will back him, although he is opposed to helping Russia because he is opposed to all the war policy of the President and has lined himself up, not with Willkie, but with Hoover, Landon, Lindbergh, and the other bitter haters of the present Washington administration. If he becomes President of the CIO you can rest assured he will use that position to further any other policies that he may now have in mind, which may include the starting of a third party in 1944, dependent, of course, upon what may happen between now and then, or even what happens in Europe in the present struggle. But unfortunately all men make mistakes. Some make mistakes greater than others, that set them back for years. And to my mind it would be another great mistake of John L. Lewis to start a third party with all the other Roosevelt haters, unless there is a solid, unified Labor Movement to begin with. The pity of all this is that thousands of the workers will have their minds befuddled and placed in a fog. There will be dissension, division, and disunity. Ninety-nine per cent of the workers, however, will support the progressive leaders who have stood side by side with the Roosevelt administration in placing on the statute books of the nation labor laws which have in more than one way helped Labor and given it its present standing and strength. Unfortunately the division within the ranks of Labor—due to and continued because of the hatreds, ambitions and envious dispositions of just a very few men within the Labor Movement—will be responsible for setting Labor backward, and when depression again confronts us will perhaps be entirely responsible for the revision or repeal of the present constructive laws that have been enacted in behalf of Labor. We repeat again, as we have before, that it is cruel, pitiful, and seriously unjust to the toilers to go down to Washington before a senatorial or congressional committee and have those groups tell you they don't know where they are—they are up in the air because Labor is not united. When the history of Labor is written by an unprejudiced writer as the years go on, there are men, outstanding in their own opinions, and holding high positions in Labor, who will go down in history—because of their dividing the workers—as the greatest enemies of Labor in our generation.

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**WE** PUBLISH below a copy of the telegram sent to Honorable Stephen Early, Secretary to the President, to be delivered to the President on the first anniversary of the date on which President Roosevelt addressed our convention in Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C. We also publish the answer received from Secretary Early. This is for the information of our general membership:

Honorable Stephen Early,  
Secretary to the President,  
Executive Offices, The White House,  
Washington, D. C.

One year ago tonight, September 11, 1940, the President of the United States opened his campaign for a third term for the presidency of the United States in Constitution Hall at the convention of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers. On that eventful evening he threw down the gauntlet to the enemies of progress and to the military monsters of the world who would destroy civilization. On that same evening he enlisted and obtained the services of the representatives of one-half million live, full-blooded American citizens who were delegates to that convention. This took place as a result of the President's expressions of sincerity, fearlessness, truthfulness and hope which the message conveyed and which convinced the delegates and the majority of the American people of his determination to protect liberty, justice and freedom in our own country and as far as possible



throughout the civilized world. I am hereby authorized by the controlling executives of the Teamsters' International Union to renew our pledge of loyalty and support to him in the dark hours confronting him. Although he is surrounded privately and publicly with a great many troubles, more than any one man should be asked to bear, kindly remind him of the anniversary of that eventful evening one year ago tonight.

DANIEL J. TOBIN.

The White House, Washington, D. C.

Daniel J. Tobin, President,  
International Brotherhood Teamsters,  
Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers,  
Indianapolis.

Please accept the President's deepest thanks for your fine telegram recalling the first anniversary of the speech with which he formally opened the 1940 campaign. It was an event which he will always recall with particular satisfaction. The renewed pledge of loyal support which your message conveys in behalf of the controlling executives of the Teamsters' International Union gives the President new strength and new courage to face the grave days ahead. He asked me to give you and the organization every assurance of his heartfelt appreciation.

STEPHEN EARLY,  
Secretary to the President.

THE New York Joint Council has presented a beautiful plaque in memory of our late General Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas L. Hughes, to the International Union. A committee was appointed by the Joint Council to bring the plaque to the International headquarters. The committee consisted of the following members: General Organizer Michael J. Cashal, who is President of the Joint Council, Martin Lacey, James Dawson, Thomas O'Leary, and Louis Lufrano. The committee appeared in Indianapolis at the headquarters on September 16, 1941, at 11:00 A. M. The General President and General Secretary-Treasurer were present and received the delegation. Brother Mike Cashal made the presentation in a few well chosen remarks, explaining the reasons and purposes of the Joint Council in preparing this beautiful piece of work, which is beautifully inscribed to the late Secretary-Treasurer, Thomas L. Hughes. The General President, in behalf of the General Executive Board, responded to the presentation and accepted the gift in the name of the International Union. He assured the committee that the International Union was deeply grateful and appreciative of the gift from our membership as represented by the New York Joint Council. The plaque will be placed in the office in a conspicuous place in one of the rooms where our former associate assembled with us in the International headquarters. After the presentation and general conversation surrounding our organization in New York, the delegation proceeded to the Claypool Hotel for luncheon and continued their conversation pertaining to the affairs of our membership in New York and elsewhere.

The editor takes this opportunity, in behalf of the General Executive Board, to extend to our New York Joint Council our thanks and appreciation for their consideration in presenting this gift.

SINCE our last issue we desire to notify our membership that Joseph M. O'Laughlin has been appointed as a junior or assistant organizer on the payroll of the International Union, to make his headquarters in the State of Minnesota. Brother O'Laughlin has had many years of experience in Detroit, where he was an active member and representative of our



Truck Drivers in that city. He is fearless, honest, sincere, hard-working, and has the faculty of making friends. Brother O'Laughlin has the reputation of never performing a dirty or mean trick to anyone in his life, and his greatest fault is his generosity to our fellow members in every way possible. He has been put to work by the General President in the hope and belief that his services will be continued for a long time. We ask of all our members in the district in which he is placed their unselfish and sincere cooperation. Brother O'Laughlin is a real man's man, and will need your help. If he disagrees with you, rest assured it is because he believes in his disagreement; in other words, he is no four-flusher or glad-hander. He is sincere, decent, upright, honorable and faithful to his obligation.

We have also placed on the International payroll as a trial organizer, hoping and believing we can continue him, Brother Robert A. Borden of Birmingham, Alabama. This man will work in the southern states. He is a typical native and a great believer in the policies of the South, and one of the most staunch, hard-working trade unionists that I know of. He has been President and Business Agent for some time of Local Union 612, Birmingham, Alabama, and has built that union up in a few years from nothing to a membership of nearly sixteen hundred. Most of our people who were at our last convention will remember him as one of those who made intelligent statements on the floor of the convention. He is likable, hard-working, and sincere. He is on the payroll of the International Union on trial as a junior organizer. We hope and believe, from what he has demonstrated up until now, that he will long continue in our service. To our southern local unions and representatives we ask for the kindest consideration for our International Representative, Brother Borden.

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**I** MIGHT also remind our people—those who may forget—that Organizer Frank Prohl, who comes from Hammond, Indiana, has been located in the South for the past three or four years and has rendered a splendid accounting of his work. Also lest our members forget, let me remind you that, as stated a few months ago, James R. Ruehl is our International Representative in northern New York, located in Buffalo. Edward F. Murphy represents us in Ohio and part of Pennsylvania, including Pittsburgh. Thomas P. O'Brien represents the International Union in Maryland and the Virginias and part of Pennsylvania, including Philadelphia. We also have appointed within the last sixty days Brother Ray J. Bennett, who for many years has been one of our leaders in the Teamsters' organizations in Detroit and has been one of the main men, with his closely affiliated associates, who have been responsible for building up our splendid unions in and around Detroit. Brother Bennett is an International Organizer, and while his headquarters are in Detroit, he may be sent to Akron and other places in Ohio. Give the office that he represents and the position he holds every respect and assistance if he calls on you.

We will continue from time to time to place other organizers in the field wherever we need them, in accordance with the money in our general fund as they accumulate. We do, however, insist that it be left to us to decide who shall be placed at work in the field as organizers. We only take on men who have had experience as business agents or local representatives and who are able to handle wage contracts, strikes, and also be able to represent us properly on the platform as public speakers. Only men possessing more than average intelligence can be considered as International Representatives. Those men, in going to work for the International



Union, receive nominal salaries—yes, in most instances better salaries than they are receiving as business agents, but nothing like the salaries which are paid to the old-time organizers who gave their services for almost nothing in the early days in which they were employed by the International Union. As stated on another page, we are gaining and gaining and going onward and onward, and we only regret that the International Convention did not so amend the laws so as to give us more money than we have in our general fund to carry on a still greater field of organizing, because every organizer saves more than his salary by preventing strikes or by helping in bringing about settlements of controversies that could lead us into endless trouble. I again repeat—and this statement goes for business agents and local executive officers—that an organizer or business agent that cannot stop strikes or settle controversies is not much good to the International or the local union. Anyone can cause a strike or bring about trouble, but it takes real men—the kind of men we want—to be able with their brains and tact to settle controversies without strikes. This does not mean that all strikes can be prevented. We fully realize that there are strikes that cannot be stopped, that are brought about by the employers, and forced on us. Such cases will be fought on the battlefield of Labor with all the resources at our command. We never surrender unconditionally.

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**A**S A RESULT of a decision in the Federal Court in Chicago in connection with Mr. Arnold of the Department of Justice, the question in controversy being ready-mixed concrete, etc., we are informed a letter has been sent out by President Maloney of the Engineers to his local unions, which might indicate there was some change in our jurisdiction. The General Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has instructed the Editor to say this to our people: Those engaged in hauling, or the operation in any way of ready-mixed concrete trucks come under the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, as decided by Dr. Lapp, the arbiter for the Building Trades, sustained by the Building Trades Department, approved and sustained and reaffirmed by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. Also our right to cease work for the protection of this jurisdiction was sustained by the Federal Courts in Washington. So pay no attention to any other rumors there are around any job, and continue to insist that driving and helping on ready-mixed concrete trucks comes under the jurisdiction of our International Brotherhood.

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**B**ELOW we are publishing a clipping from a Detroit (Michigan) newspaper, which explains itself, and we want to say that if this policy was carried out by the CIO, as explained by William Marshall, representative of the Auto Workers in Detroit, there would be less misery and greater efficiency and helpfulness for the men and women of Labor who are involved. The drive ordered against the Teamsters' Unions by the CIO, under the leadership and advice of two or three men who, because of their hatreds, their non-union, un-American political beliefs (such as the Communists), and their desire for vengeance are bringing disunion amongst the toilers—I repeat, this is the cause of Labor not making greater strides than it has already made. We heartily endorse and commend the expressions contained in the resolution set forth by William Marshall of Detroit, President of Local No. 7 of the United Auto Workers, whose members are employed in the Chrysler factories. And we might add further that we have had many expressions of good will from several Auto Workers' organizations, stating they cannot and will not be used to disrupt or help to destroy functioning, legitimate labor unions that have been their friends in the days when they needed friends. The Auto Workers once needed the help of the Teamsters. They surely will need it again when the slump comes. The



Teamsters remember who the real trade unionists are. "They never forget." Half a million Union Teamsters who read this will "remember and watch."

### As We See It - - - *For the Rank and File*

Credit the Chrysler Local No. 7, UAW-CIO, and President William Marshall with an important move toward peace between Detroit CIO and AFL unions. Aimed directly at plans of the CIO United Construction Workers to conduct a membership drive against the AFL Teamsters' Union in Detroit, the local passed a resolution Sunday night condemning all such raids. Resigning to take up another union post, Marshall emphasized the local's stand in a separate statement.

The resolution is worth thoughtful consideration by the rank and file of all Detroit unions:

"We believe in a united Labor Movement, and the jurisdictional disputes which have recently arisen between various CIO affiliates, the AFL Teamsters' Union and some of the Railroad Brotherhoods are not calculated to create unity but disruption.

"If the organizers and representatives of these various organizations had followed the basic principles of the CIO to 'organize the unorganized,' and not resorted to union raiding tactics, these disputes would not have arisen.

"Therefore, be it hereby resolved that we go on record condemning all sides in this dispute and urge them to settle their differences at the conference table."

There is good sense in every line of this resolution. Local No. 7 deserves the highest commendation for its unequivocal stand.

**T**HE Western Conference of Teamsters, which is called to meet in Seattle, Washington, on October 1, 1941, according to their program will almost eclipse the conventions of the Building Trades, the Label Trades, the Metal Trades, and other departments of the American Federation of Labor. It is expected that over two hundred representatives of Teamsters' Unions will be in this conference of the Western States, representing every branch of our trade. This main conference, which is held about once every year, has done more for organizing our people than anything that has happened up to the time of its establishment in the Northwestern States. Of course, cities are far apart out there and territory is large and expansive, and perhaps the same results could not be obtained in the Middle Western or congested Eastern States; although I must say, in all justice to the representatives taking part in this conference, that they have proceeded carefully, intelligently and with a determined effort to help towards organizing and bettering the conditions of our people, as well as towards helping to straighten out some disagreeable kinks in the business, which has been of substantial help to the employers. For instance, legislation in the State of California, aimed against the trucking interests, was objected to strenuously and the objections were considered and in many instances sustained, which was helpful to the employers. While doing this, our Legislative Committee, aided and encouraged and in some instances financed by the General Western Conference of Teamsters, was helpful in preventing the enactment of adverse legislation in many instances. In every act of theirs they have conducted themselves within the laws and Constitution of the International Union. In other words, they are obedient to the laws and ask for guidance and information and constructive criticism from the General President. The success of this conference has been due to the men representing our unions, who participated and who have worked so harmoniously, intelligently and unselfishly in the interest of their membership, under the guidance of the General Office and the International Representatives. The drivers and helpers of almost every kind of truck on wheels coming under our jurisdiction are organized now in those Western States; or if not, they will soon be organized. The representatives laid some plans some time ago to organize the warehousemen. There are now thousands of warehousemen in our union and they are to lay further plans in this conference to complete this organization of the warehouse workers properly coming under our jurisdiction. We want the warehousemen mainly for the purpose of protecting our truck drivers and our truck owners, so they would not get into the hands of adverse or subversive, radical organizations that could inconvenience our members. The Teamsters have done great things for the Warehouse members. They are the only people that can help them.

It will indeed be a pleasure for the General President to participate, listen to, and address the delegates to the conference on the general Labor Movement, but especially on the serious problems, as well as the great successes, of our International Brotherhood.



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I HAVE always looked to the future with hope and courage; otherwise I would not have been in this game as a salaried official for thirty-seven years, watching its ups and downs, its victories and defeats. However, I cannot close my eyes to the fact that I see at the ending of this conflict in Europe disaster prevailing that is almost impossible to understand or to picture at this time. The world will be bankrupt. Our country will be better than any other country, but we will have millions of men out of work perhaps two years after the ending of the war. It is possible that if we cut down production in certain lines of trade, such as automobiles, that we can again begin to replenish our used up autos and replace them with new ones. This is true of home building, etc. But this will be only a drop in the bucket insofar as taking care of the millions of men now engaged in war industries that will be out of employment. My only purpose in writing this is to advise our people to save whatever they can in these days of prosperity. Protect yourselves against the days of adversity which will undoubtedly come to the whole world and from which we cannot keep ourselves free in our country. Only a few years ago we saw millions of men parading the streets out of work. Unless all those who seem to understand and have made a study of this situation are entirely wrong, the conditions of unemployment will be worse one year after the ending of the present war in Europe. Don't deprive yourselves of the necessities of life or the things you should have reasonably. But don't be foolish and waste any money. Whatever hope we have of holding up wages and working conditions in our country after the war, such as they are now, is through a solid organization. Even then we may be forced to take some steps backward. Unity and strength amongst the workers is the only hope that I see for the preservation of present working conditions. Labor should unite, else it will be destroyed—perhaps by legislation. Some of Labor's greatest destroyers are within Labor. Watch them!

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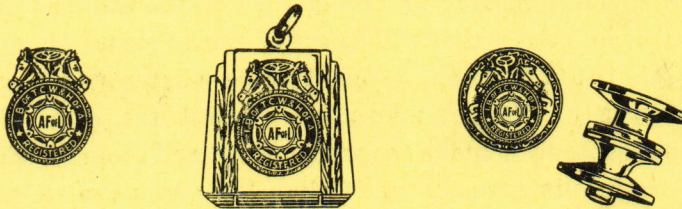


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